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1. The system of education of Rumanian youth and of the Rumanian people in general can be divided into the following categories:

- I. Primary education
- II. Secondary education
- III. Higher (university) education

All three categories were coordinated and inspected by the region inspection centers and were directly controlled by the Ministry of National Education in Bucharest. The entire professional and teaching body, as well as all of the schools, were under the control and sole supervision of the state. The education system of Rumania prior to 1948 was as follows:

Primary Education

2. This used to comprise seven grades which had to be attended by all citizens of Rumania. Children started school at the age of six in the so-called "Gradinita de copii" (kindergarten) which served as an orientation period for pre-school children. Classes were all taught in the Rumanian language, with the exception of courses in German or Hungarian parochial schools, which taught in their own language, but under the strict supervision of the Ministry of National Education in Bucharest. In these seven years, that is from the time that the student was seven years old until he reached 14 years of age, he learned reading, writing, history, and acquired a general knowledge of science, mathematics, law, and the citizen's duty towards the state. All primary school teachers had to be graduates of normal schools (Scoli normale), and all books and school equipment were furnished directly by the Ministry of National Education.

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Secondary Education

3. At the end of their fourth year of primary school the leading students, or more correctly those having the possibility of further studies, were sent to one of the following schools:

- I. State high schools
- II. Teacher training schools
- III. Industrial schools (vocational)
- IV. Art and trade schools
- V. Military schools

The length of secondary education was as follows: state schools - 8 years; teacher training schools - 7 years; industrial schools - 7 years; art schools and industrial (vocational) schools - 4 years; and military schools - 8 years. Entrance examinations were given by each of the respective schools. The more capable and intelligent students were always preferred.

4. Graduates of state schools and military schools, who had successfully completed eight years of schooling, had the right to present themselves to the baccalaureate examinations which were given in three parts. If the exams were successfully passed, the graduate could apply for entrance to one of the universities or officers' schools. These, in turn, had their own entrance examination. Having passed the baccalaureate examinations, the graduate had the privilege of taking entrance examinations of the medical school, engineering school, law school, liberal arts, philosophy, business administration, theology, or any of the officer's schools, whether for active or reserve training.
5. Graduates from the teacher training schools became "invatatori" (teachers in primary schools only). To teach in high schools or in universities one had to be a university graduate.
6. Graduates of industrial or vocational schools became "chief masters" in factories, or they could later attend schools for "sub-ingineri" (assistant engineers, mechanics, electricians, etc.).
7. Graduates of art schools or of trade schools became masters in the various departments of factories, lathe shops, metal shops, mechanical shops, or carpentry shops.

University Education

8. Rumania had the following universities:

Bucharest:	All departments of higher education
Cluj:	All departments except the school of engineering
Iasi:	All departments
Timisoara:	All departments, this being the second largest university center in Rumania
Brasov:	Business administration school
Craiova:	Business administration school and the school of engineering.

9. The duration of the courses at the universities was as follows:

Medicine:	7 years	Mathematics:	4 years
Engineering:	5 years	Pharmacy:	4 years
Liberal arts:	4 years	Philosophy:	4 years
Law:	4 years	Veterinary Medicine (in Bucharest):	6 years

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10. Rumania had the following officers' schools, each with a curriculum of two years duration:

Bucharest:	Air Corps, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps, Motorized Corps, Gendarmerie, Antiaircraft Corps, and Administrative Corps.
Sibiu:	Infantry
Targoviste:	Cavalry
Ploesti:	Artillery - reserve officers' training corps.
Roman:	Infantry - reserve officers' training corps.
Constanta:	Navy
Pitesti:	Artillery Corps - active officers

11. Rumania's theological seminaries were located in Bucharest, Sibiu, Cluj, and Iasi. The courses at the seminaries were four years long.
12. The above is a brief sketch of the Rumanian educational system until 1948, under which all students could study without prejudice of race, occupation, or social standing, the only requirement being that they graduate from their classes.
13. The events that took place after 1948 were as follows: In the very beginning the Soviets destroyed all Rumanian libraries, as well as all documents testifying to the Latin origin of the Rumanian people. The libraries of every university were burned and all private libraries were confiscated. No one could read any book written by the old Rumanian authors or by any foreign author. A complete new series of books were printed the contents of which were closely tied in with USSR developments and which tried to connect the history of the USSR with Rumania's history.
14. The first body to fall under the control of the Soviets was the Ministry of National Education and next the ARLUS (Asociatia Romana cu Legeturile de Prietenie cu Uniunea Sovietice, Rumanian Association for Friendly Relations with the Soviet Union). The latter organization had its headquarters in Bucharest and subsidiary branches in each city of Rumania. The ARLUS branches had the mandatory function of distributing rapidly all the books translated from Russian.
15. Newspapers were likewise severely controlled and censored. No one could express himself independently any longer and objective criticism could not be made. All articles were filled with lies and stories of socialist competitions, as well as with accusations which had been directed against the west since 1945.
16. In addition to the above, another danger threatened the Rumanian people; namely, the fact that the Russian language was now being taught from the primary school level. Still another danger was the abolishment of former university centers, which were replaced by institutes similar to those found in the USSR. The length of study period and the number of courses was reduced.
17. In order to keep students out of universities, the new regime introduced various methods. The following occurred at the University of Timisoara where the Timisoara University Center was composed of several schools. The 23 August School of Medicine was located on Bulevardul Regina Elisabeta. (It had been established on 23 August 1944, Rumania's Armistice Day, and it was named after that incident). Beginning in 1948, almost the entire professorial body was composed of Communists originating from different part of Rumania. The level of their education was very limited, so much so that the medical school of this university had not been recognized as being on the same level with other medical schools of the country. Nevertheless, the school continued to operate with the full support of the

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newly instituted Communist government. The only ones who did not share the feelings of these professors were the true, patriotic students, but thirty per cent of these ended up by being arrested and imprisoned because they were suspected of being dangerous to the Rumanian Communist government in Bucharest. Many of them were sent to the USSR and never returned again.

18. The second school of the university center was the School of Agronomy. It occupied a modern building on the Bega Canal. This agronomy school was formerly part of Cluj University, but in 1948 when the Hungarians occupied Transylvania, the school was moved to Timisoara and has remained there ever since. The best teachers in this school were dismissed because they were considered dangerous to the regime. Inasmuch as there were insufficient numbers of well prepared professors, Communist professors who were totally lacking in adequate knowledge were hired. They were appointed directly by the Bucharest government. Just as in the case of the school of medicine, some students who had the love of their country and people at heart ended up by being imprisoned.
19. The third and most important school of the university center was the School of Engineering. It was located in three separate buildings. The department of mechanical engineering was located on the Nicolai Viteazu Street near the Bega Canal and in the vicinity of the new Orthodox Cathedral. The department of mines, metallurgy, and industrial chemistry was located on Telhitz Street behind the "Stefan cel Mare" army barracks. The department of construction was located in the building of the Piaristilor High School.
20. In 1948, the school of engineering was changed into the Institute of Engineering and the length of studies was shortened from five years to three years. Only those students were admitted to the Institute who were either sons of laborers or of peasants, on the condition that their parents had not been rich in the past and that they were currently Communists. The students themselves were also required to be Communists. All others were denied admission to the Institute of Engineering.
21. Its department of electro-mechanics had a curriculum of five years, and it was noted for preparing outstanding electro-mechanical engineers. In 1948 the rector of the school of engineering was (fnu) Marghilascu who had obtained his PhD in engineering in Berlin. He had excellent training in electronics and had strong Communist beliefs. The dean of the school of engineering, Dr. Eng Aurel Barglatan, a graduate of the Berlin School of Engineering, had been a professor of hydraulics. He was the director of the electric power plant of the Banat and first councillor at the Resita plant. He was replaced in 1948 by Professor (fnu) Arghiriade, professor of general mathematics and former high school teacher at the Gacsti school. He was appointed university professor, after the advent of the Communists, and was later appointed as dean of the electro-mechanics department of the school of engineering. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the party and in Soviet ideas in general. He was constantly opposing anything from the west (France, UK, and US).
22. The professors teaching at the school as of September 1948 were:

Engineer Doctor M. <u>Ghermanescu</u>	- Professor of Efficiency Engineering (Communist Party Member)
Engineer Gheorghe <u>Gheorghiu</u>	- Professor of Descriptive Geometry (Communist Party Member)
Engineer Doctor I. <u>Nadasan</u>	- Professor of Resistance of Materials
Engineer Doctor V. <u>Alaci</u>	- Professor of Differential Calculus

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Engineer <u>/fny/ Caluiceanu</u>	- Professor of Industrial Design & Calculating Machines (Communist Party Member)
Engineer Doctor <u>/fny/ Murgulescu</u>	- Professor of Electronics, Electrical Mechanics (Communist Party Member)
Engineer <u>/fny/ Maior</u>	- Professor of Railroads
Engineer Doctor <u>/fny/ Haba</u>	- Professor of Electronics and Special Mathematics
Engineer Doctor M. Timo <u>Arghirade</u>	- Professor of Analytical Geometry, Mines, and Metallurgy (Communist Party Member)

There were approximately 50 other less important professors or instructors employed by this school.

23. The most common method used by communists to eliminate students was by "arrests". One could be arrested and detained either day or night by the Communist police merely if they did not like your attitude. The most common arrests were made just before exam time in order to prevent the "reactionary" students (those opposing the government) from taking the exams and graduating. After the exam period was over, the students were freed only to be arrested again before the next exam period. Thus, students automatically lost a school year and were eventually eliminated.
24. The group that did the checking on the political standing of every student was the UNSR (Uniunea Nationala a Studentilor Romani, National Union of Rumanian Students). Its main headquarters were in Bucharest but it had committees in every college at all universities and also in each school year class. Its headquarters in Timisoara was located in the Loydd Hotel, across from the opera house. All the members of these committees were communists who were poor in their school work, but who had sly designs of destroying their comrades especially those who belonged to the intellectual or rich classes. They made their reports on the activities of each student and sent them to the main headquarters in Bucharest. All arrests were made en masse, without anyone knowing why or knowing the person who denounced them. No one could resist arrest because the police were Communists and worked hand in hand with the government.
25. The school fees were fixed by the UNSR. Professors were obliged to pass Communists, even though they might not have been fully prepared.
26. It was both stupid and unbelievable that in June and July 1948, the number of arrests in Timisoara was so great that there was no more room available for students either at the state security police building (Siguranta Statului), on Loga Street, at the penitentiary on Carol Street, or at the military prison under the command of Communist Colonel /fny/ Maurichi. Therefore, two movie houses were closed and used as prisons. They were soon filled with students, officers, intellectuals, lawyers, engineers, and others.
27. The majority of the students who were part of the UNSR committees were of Bessarabian origin. This area is now a part of the USSR. These students had Soviet tendencies, knew the Russian language, and were used by the Soviets in all institutes.

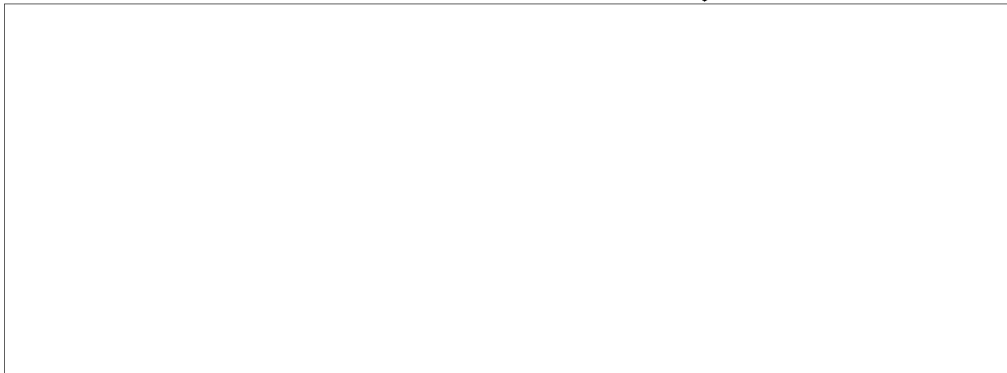
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28. All forms of liberty disappeared. No one was allowed to be on the streets after 8 or 9 in the evening, with the exception of the police who patrolled the streets. If you were found on the streets after 9 P.M. you were accused of planning to go to a subversive meeting to plot against the interests of the state, and were immediately arrested. Moreover, with the curfew in effect, the police were always sure that they could find you at home evenings, any time that they wanted to arrest you.

29.



30. The program of the Communists called for many conferences and parties to attract students to their side, however, no one would be caught in attendance at such meetings except the Communists themselves. Because of this, workcenters were established in 1948. Courses at the centers lasted three months and were obligatory.

In Livezeni - Valea Jiului (the Jiul River valley)
 In Prut - Moldova
 In Someș - Northern Transylvania

The purpose of these work centers was to create Communist cadres among the ranks of the students. Student bodies used to play a very important role in Rumania, and since the Communists knew that they tried to win them over with all sorts of promises. Communist instructors from Bucharest would walk about and mingle with the students for about four to five hours each day. The truth of the matter was that these work camps did not attain their intended aims, and the students returned home more antagonistic to communism than ever.

31. Many students grouped themselves in so-called "resistance centers" and acted effectively against the Communist regime. They performed acts of sabotage such as dynamiting trainloads of Soviet soldiers and shipments of ammunitions. Such things were never mentioned in the papers, but their results were plainly visible.

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LIBRARY SUBJECT AND AREA CODES

831.1	60M
831.2	60M
831.5	60M
831.6	60M
238.3	60M
338.31	60M
438.3	60M
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114.81	60M

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